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numerous, and are usually to text books of authority and to leading cases.

Volume II is made up of nine independent works bound in one volume. Each is an abridgment of some authority on the subject chosen, and are Adams on Equity, Smith on Contracts, Best on Evidence, Stephen on Pleading, Pollock on Torts, apparently Evans on Agency, The Negotiable Instruments Law, and The Law of Partnership. In a small compass the student can here find material on the subjects named.

So far as examined these abridgments are as well done as is consistent with the limited space, and will afford students a useful book of reference for collateral reading or for review. The prefaces indicate the method of preparing the separate works abridged, but the title page of Volume II is misleading in that Dr. Ewell would there seem to be the author of the volume.

Volume I is interesting as the working tool of an old master under the text book method of instruction. It has had a long and useful life and in Dr. Ewell's hands has been of great service to many students. That both volumes are in their second edition is indicative of their value and vitality.

LAW AND ITS ADMINISTRATION. By HARLAN F. STONE, LL.D., Dean of the School of Law, Columbia University, New York: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS. 1915. pp. 1, 232.

More than half of the lectures collected in this book are concerned with the nature of law, the scope of its application, and its necessary limitations. The non-professional reader will find here a clear explanation of certain underlying principles of civil and criminal law which unexplained so often seem arbitrary and unfair. Furthermore, the necessity for successful and general application particularly in a law so largely dependent on precedent as our own, is forcibly brought out, and will go far to meet the persistent complaint that the law is forever ultra conservative if not positively reactionary. Advocates of "social justice" so called, will be interested in Dean Stone's remarks in this oft-discussed subject.

The last half of the book deals with criticisms directed at law and lawyers. The author is moved by a strong devotion to the profession of law, but his admissions of weaknesses are none the less frank and his suggestions for improvement illuminating. His statement that the most salutary remedy for all of the evils of the administration of the law today is the raising of the standard of the bar, will be heartily echoed by all who have given the matter any thought. But lest the reader take comfort in this as evidence of the inherent wickedness of lawyers generally, let it be remembered that the deterioration of the standards from those of half a century ago is due in large measure, according to Dean Stone, to the attitude of the public. Only when a widespread respect of the law and a willingness to abide by its decisions is assumed, will the legal profession reflect that sentiment. And until such time arises, rules of ethics and efforts of bar associations will prove but half way palliatives unable to cure the essential evil.

In closing it may be said that Dean Stone has presented answers to questions most often asked by laymen with a clearness and in a manner at once convincing and at the same time interesting. The lawyer and the law student will find much that is stimulating in the criticisms of the law and profession of law today.